

NEWS

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HIGHLIGHTS OF TALLAHASSEE, FL NATIONAL COMPENSATION SURVEY JULY 2002

Workers in the Tallahassee metropolitan area averaged \$15.96 per hour during July 2002, according to a new survey released by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS). Regional Commissioner Janet S. Rankin reported that white-collar workers averaged \$17.89 per hour and accounted for 75 percent of the workers in the area. Blue-collar employees averaged \$10.36 per hour and represented 11 percent of the workforce, while the remaining 14 percent worked in service occupations and earned \$9.15 per hour. (See table 1.)

The National Compensation Survey (NCS) presents straight-time earnings for occupations in establishments employing 50 or more workers in private industry and State and local governments. The survey excludes agricultural establishments, private households, the self-employed, and the Federal Government. This NCS covered 95 firms representing 67,300 workers in the Tallahassee metropolitan area, which includes Gadsden and Leon Counties in Florida. Forty-two percent of those represented worked in private industry.

In the Tallahassee metropolitan area, average hourly wages were published for nearly 20 detailed occupations. (See table 1.) Among white-collar workers, registered nurses averaged \$19.07 per hour; secretaries, \$11.89; and cashiers \$7.04. In the service occupations, nursing aides, orderlies and attendants averaged \$9.07 per hour; cooks, \$8.38; and janitors and cleaners, \$7.86.

The NCS also provides broad coverage of selected occupational characteristics. (See tables 2 and 3.) For example, full-time employees in the Tallahassee area averaged \$16.61 per hour and part-timers earned \$7.83. Union workers in blue-collar jobs averaged \$16.00 per hour, while their nonunion counterparts made \$9.90. Private industry workers at establishments employing 50-99 workers averaged \$11.15 per hour, while those in establishments with 100-499 employees earned \$13.42.

The NCS is part of a statistical program that will eventually integrate three separate surveys of wages and benefits into one comprehensive compensation program increasing the amount of data available. Data provided by the NCS may be used by businesses for establishing pay plans, making decisions concerning plant relocation, and in collective bargaining negotiations. Individuals may use such data to help choose potential careers. Average rates of pay are also available for levels of work within an occupation based on knowledge, skill, independent judgement, supervision received, and other factors required on the job.

Survey Availability

Complete survey results are contained in the Tallahassee, FL National Compensation Survey July 2002 (Bulletin 3115-49). While supplies last, single copies of the bulletin are available from the Atlanta Information Office by calling 404-331-3415. In addition, data contained in the bulletin are available on the Internet in both text and PDF formats at <http://www.bls.gov/ncs/home.htm>. Select survey tables can also be obtained from the Bureau's fax-on-demand service in Atlanta by dialing 404-331-3403 and requesting document 9545.

For personal assistance or further information on the National Compensation Survey, as well as other Bureau programs, contact the Atlanta Information Office at 404-331-3415 from 9:30 a.m. to 3:30 p.m. ET.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Tallahassee, FL, July 2002

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
All	\$15.96	2.7	\$12.63	3.8	\$18.22	3.0
All excluding sales	16.19	2.8	12.92	4.1	18.22	3.0
White collar	17.89	2.6	15.32	6.2	19.15	1.9
White collar excluding sales	18.30	2.5	16.26	6.7	19.15	1.9
Professional specialty and technical	22.64	2.9	18.72	4.1	25.82	4.7
Professional specialty	24.38	4.7	20.65	5.4	26.70	7.4
Engineers, architects, and surveyors	24.83	8.8	—	—	—	—
Mathematical and computer scientists	21.76	7.1	—	—	—	—
Computer systems analysts and scientists	21.76	7.1	—	—	—	—
Natural scientists	—	—	—	—	—	—
Health related	20.50	7.3	20.50	7.3	—	—
Registered nurses	19.07	3.3	19.07	3.3	—	—
Teachers, college and university	44.36	17.4	—	—	—	—
Teachers, except college and university	24.01	4.2	—	—	—	—
Librarians, archivists, and curators	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social scientists and urban planners	—	—	—	—	—	—
Social, recreation, and religious workers	14.54	4.7	—	—	—	—
Social workers	14.54	4.7	—	—	—	—
Lawyers and judges	—	—	—	—	—	—
Writers, authors, entertainers, athletes, and professionals, n.e.c.	17.40	16.4	17.40	16.4	—	—
Technical	13.12	4.9	13.64	4.7	—	—
Licensed practical nurses	15.21	5.7	15.21	5.7	—	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	22.65	2.5	26.61	11.3	22.12	2.4
Executives, administrators, and managers	27.56	7.6	28.46	14.6	27.36	8.8
Administrators and officials, public administration	28.13	17.3	—	—	28.13	17.3
Managers and administrators, n.e.c.	28.50	25.1	26.57	37.5	—	—
Management related	17.36	3.0	19.82	12.7	17.22	2.9
Sales	9.71	9.7	9.71	9.7	—	—
Sales workers, other commodities	6.81	6.9	6.81	6.9	—	—
Cashiers	7.04	3.4	7.04	3.4	—	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.61	3.4	11.09	6.9	11.90	3.2
Supervisors, general office	16.72	2.0	—	—	—	—
Secretaries	11.89	2.8	13.60	5.4	11.51	3.3
Receptionists	10.25	9.7	10.41	10.7	—	—
Bookkeepers, accounting and auditing clerks	14.22	6.6	13.68	7.0	—	—
General office clerks	9.19	1.8	—	—	—	—
Administrative support, n.e.c.	11.08	6.7	10.04	10.7	12.03	4.8
Blue collar	10.36	7.8	8.98	5.7	13.51	15.6
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.82	11.2	12.81	11.9	14.34	14.6
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.02	4.5	9.02	4.5	—	—
Transportation and material moving	9.56	11.2	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.74	4.0	7.70	4.1	—	—
Service	9.15	6.0	7.46	3.9	11.76	9.5
Protective service	15.27	11.2	—	—	17.03	7.1
Food service	7.16	7.4	6.67	5.9	—	—
Waiters, waitresses, and bartenders	2.25	2.4	2.25	2.4	—	—
Waiters and waitresses	2.25	2.4	2.25	2.4	—	—
Other food service	7.88	8.0	7.40	6.9	—	—
Cooks	8.38	2.5	8.38	2.5	—	—
Kitchen workers, food preparation	7.78	1.0	7.78	1.0	—	—
Health service	10.33	11.7	9.44	8.6	—	—
Nursing aides, orderlies and attendants	9.07	5.4	9.07	5.4	—	—
Cleaning and building service	7.90	2.4	7.33	3.3	—	—
Janitors and cleaners	7.86	2.5	7.23	3.3	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Mean hourly earnings,¹ all workers:² Selected occupations, private industry and State and local government, National Compensation Survey, Tallahassee, FL, July 2002 — Continued

Occupation ³	Total		Private industry		State and local government	
	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)	Mean	Relative error ⁴ (percent)
Service —Continued						
Personal service	—	—	—	—	—	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² All workers include full-time and part-time workers.

³ A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria, and n.e.c. means "not elsewhere classified." Overall occupational groups may include data for categories not shown separately.

Table 2. Selected worker characteristics: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² National Compensation Survey, Tallahassee, FL, July 2002

Occupational group	Private industry and State and local government					
	Full-time workers ³	Part-time workers ³	Union ⁴	Nonunion ⁴	Time ⁵	Incentive ⁵
	Mean					
All occupations	\$16.61	\$7.83	\$15.45	\$16.23	\$15.92	—
All excluding sales	16.78	7.99	15.45	16.61	16.17	—
White collar	18.19	9.34	15.71	19.46	17.86	—
White-collar excluding sales	18.46	10.99	15.71	20.32	18.28	—
Professional specialty and technical	23.00	13.15	19.62	24.05	22.64	—
Professional specialty	24.41	—	19.65	27.10	24.38	—
Technical	13.38	—	—	12.80	13.12	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	22.64	—	—	26.86	22.52	—
Sales	10.86	6.75	—	9.71	8.57	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.71	8.58	11.20	11.97	11.62	—
Blue collar	10.84	7.30	16.00	9.90	10.36	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	13.85	—	17.01	13.26	13.82	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.51	—	—	9.02	9.02	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	9.20	9.56	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.93	—	—	7.62	7.74	—
Service	9.99	6.90	11.34	8.69	9.16	—
	Relative error ⁶ (percent)					
All occupations	2.8	5.6	1.7	3.9	2.7	—
All excluding sales	2.8	6.3	1.7	4.1	2.7	—
White collar	2.7	7.4	1.3	4.9	2.7	—
White-collar excluding sales	2.7	6.0	1.3	5.0	2.5	—
Professional specialty and technical	3.2	7.5	6.1	3.9	2.9	—
Professional specialty	4.8	—	6.3	7.2	4.7	—
Technical	7.6	—	—	3.8	4.9	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	2.5	—	—	9.4	2.5	—
Sales	14.2	3.0	—	9.7	5.5	—
Administrative support, including clerical	3.6	2.5	3.7	7.7	3.4	—
Blue collar	9.1	1.1	9.6	7.8	7.8	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.2	—	9.1	13.8	11.2	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	5.1	—	—	4.5	4.5	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	10.2	11.2	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	6.4	—	—	3.2	4.0	—
Service	6.3	10.2	10.3	4.7	6.0	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Employees are classified as working either a full-time or a part-time schedule based on the definition used by each establishment. Therefore, a worker with a 35-hour-per-week schedule might be considered a full-time employee in one establishment, but classified as part-time in another firm, where a 40-hour week is the minimum full-time schedule.

⁴ Union workers are those whose wages are determined through collective bargaining.

⁵ Time workers' wages are based solely on an hourly rate or salary; incentive workers are those whose wages are at least partially based on productivity payments such as piece rates, commissions, and production bonuses.

⁶ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

NOTE: Dashes indicate that no data were reported or that data did not meet publication criteria.

Table 3. Establishment employment size: Mean hourly earnings¹ by occupational group,² private industry, National Compensation Survey, Tallahassee, FL, July 2002

Occupational group	Full-time and part-time workers				
	All private industry workers	50 - 99 workers ³	100 workers or more		
			Total	100 - 499 workers	500 workers or more
	Mean				
All occupations	\$12.63	\$11.15	\$13.57	\$13.42	—
All excluding sales	12.92	11.31	13.86	13.77	—
White collar	15.32	15.14	15.40	15.43	—
White-collar excluding sales	16.26	17.02	16.00	16.22	—
Professional specialty and technical	18.72	17.48	19.00	19.97	—
Professional specialty	20.65	18.51	21.20	21.33	—
Technical	13.64	—	13.76	15.93	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	26.61	22.70	32.14	32.14	—
Sales	9.71	10.08	9.24	9.24	—
Administrative support, including clerical	11.09	12.11	10.81	10.90	—
Blue collar	8.98	8.13	10.56	10.56	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	12.81	—	14.66	14.66	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	9.02	—	9.94	9.94	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	7.70	7.42	—	—	—
Service	7.46	6.70	8.02	8.12	—
	Relative error ⁴ (percent)				
All occupations	3.8	12.0	7.3	8.4	—
All excluding sales	4.1	13.5	7.6	8.8	—
White collar	6.2	12.4	8.3	10.6	—
White-collar excluding sales	6.7	11.8	9.0	11.8	—
Professional specialty and technical	4.1	16.2	3.9	2.8	—
Professional specialty	5.4	15.4	5.1	2.5	—
Technical	4.7	—	4.3	5.4	—
Executive, administrative, and managerial	11.3	28.2	19.9	19.9	—
Sales	9.7	17.6	7.9	7.9	—
Administrative support, including clerical	6.9	7.6	8.3	9.3	—
Blue collar	5.7	2.9	9.4	9.4	—
Precision production, craft, and repair	11.9	—	10.1	10.1	—
Machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors	4.5	—	.2	.2	—
Transportation and material moving	—	—	—	—	—
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers, and laborers	4.1	4.5	—	—	—
Service	3.9	9.2	6.1	5.8	—

¹ Earnings are the straight-time hourly wages or salaries paid to employees. They include incentive pay, cost-of-living adjustments, and hazard pay. Excluded are premium pay for overtime, vacations, holidays, nonproduction bonuses, and tips. The mean is computed by totaling the pay of all workers and dividing by the number of workers, weighted by hours.

² A classification system including about 480 individual occupations is used to cover all workers in the civilian economy.

³ Establishments classified with 50-99 workers may contain

establishments with fewer than 50 due to staff reductions between survey sampling and collection.

⁴ The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percent of the estimate. It can be used to calculate a "confidence interval" around a sample estimate.

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